THE

YEADON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Area in Acres, 1723.
Population (1891), 7396.
Estimated Population (middle 1896), 7848.
Inhabited Houses, 1705 } 1772.
Empty Houses, 67. }
Rateable Value { Poor Law, £21,264 1 3.
Buildings & Land £18,475 2 3.

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S

ANNUAL REPORT

1896.

SIGNED,
CHAS. J. R. McLEAN, M.D. EDIN., M.Ch. D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TWEED HOUSE, YEADON,
3rd February, 1897.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

Yeadon Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1896.

GENTLEMEN :

I beg to lay before you my Report concerning the health and Sanitary conditions of the district for the year ending 31st December 1896, commencing as usual with Vital Statistics.

POPULATION. I have estimated the population of the district at 7848 by the usual method, which assumes that the rate of increase of a population remains fairly constant from one decade to another, but as previously mentioned I suspect that the ratio of increase in this district is less since 1891, than it was during the decade—1881 to 1891. It is certainly not as great as it was in the prosperous ten years 1871-81. Probably therefore my estimate of the population may be slightly in excess of the reality, but until the next census there is no means of proving or disproving the figures. There ought certainly to be a quinquennial census in this country as is so general abroad, e.g. France, Germany, &c. From the last census in 1891 to the middle of 1896, the natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths amounted to 518, or about 98·6 per year, so that assuming the estimate of 7848 to be correct then there must have been an excess of 66 *emigrants* over *immigrants* during the five and a quarter years.

DEATHS. During the year there were registered 111 deaths from all causes, of which 60 were of males, and 51 of females, yielding a death-rate of 14·1 per 1000 of population.

BIRTHS. During this same period there were recorded 204 births, 101 males and 103 females, giving a birth-rate of 25·9 per 1000 of population.

Of the births no fewer than 18 were illegitimate, 9 males and 9 females, giving a rate of 2·2 per 1000 of population, or about 8·8 per cent of the total births which is much above the average and nearly double that of England generally.

DEATH-RATE. The Death-Rate for the year of 14·1 is again very satisfactory, being the lowest for over ten years, and no less than 3·3 per 1000 below the average for the ten preceding years. Strange to state the number of deaths for the year (see Table 3) was the same as for the previous one (1895) the slight variation in the rate being accounted for by the estimated increase in the population. It will also be noticed in Table 3 that there were exactly the same number of deaths registered in the first and fourth quarters, viz. : 30.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE. During the year on fewer than Six persons (5 males 1 female) belonging to Yeadon, died in the various institutions outside the township ; against this number we have had only two deaths of persons in Yeadon, who did not belong to the district. The result is that the *the true Death-rate is raised to* 14·6 per 1000, which is still 2·9 below the ten year average and the second lowest on record. This correction of death-rate for non-residents and residents is a most important point in estimating statistics.

INFANTILE MORALITY. The deaths of children under one year old numbered 23, yielding an infantile death-rate of 112·7 per 1000 *births*, a satisfactory rate and 13·8 below the average of the ten preceding years (Table 1).

TABLE 1.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	Average for 10 Years.	1896
Death-rate per 1000 of Population.	20·2	17.2	14·8	18·7	20·6	18·5	16·3	18·4	15·8	14·2	17·4	**14·1**
Death-rate corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.								18·4	16·7	14·0	17·5	**14·6**
Infantile Death-rate per 1000 BIRTHS.	144·1	121·4	82·9	149·3	95·0	112·0	162·7	143·4	154·9	100·0	126·5	**112·7**
Birth-rate per 1000 of Population.	32·5	37·8	35·0	21·7	31·4	28·9	27·7	31·6	28·2	30·7	30·5	**25·9**

MEAN AGE AT DEATH. The average age at death of males was 32, and of females 31·4 together equal to 31·7 years, which is lower than for sometime. These figures however, are of comparatively little value in computing the longevity of the district, as they are influenced so much by the birth-rate, and the number of infantile deaths ; still when considered over a long term of years the figures are interesting (Table 2).

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TABLE 2.

MEAN AGE AT DEATH :—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Males	31·7 year	33·3 years	29·8 years	37·9 years	32·0 years
Females	33·7 „	40·0 „	34·7 „	35·6 „	31·4 „
Average	32·7 „	36·6 „	32·2 „	36·7 „	31·7 „

BIRTH-RATE. The rate of 25·9 is very unsatisfactory as it shows a fall of no less than 4·6 below the average of the ten preceding years. It was lowest in the second quarter. viz. : 20·9. With the exception of the rate for the year 1889, which was as low as 21·7, that of last year is the worst on record.

TABLE 3.

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Population	No. of Births	Rate per 1000 Population
1st Quarter, 1896	30	15·3	53	27·1
2nd „ „	24	12·2	41	20·9
3rd „ „	27	13·8	56	28·6
4th „ „	30	15·3	54	27·6
Total	111	14·1 Average	204	25·9 Average

TABLE 4.

OF THE AGES AT DEATH THERE WERE :—	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Rate.
Under one Year	8	5	4	6	23	112·7 per 1000 Births.
Over 1 year and under 5 years	2	6	9	7	24	3 per 1000 Population.
„ 5 „ „ 15 „	1	1	1	0	3	·38 „ „
„ 15 „ „ 25 „	0	0	2	2	4	·5 „ „
„ 25 „ „ 65 „	9	6	7	8	30	3·8 „ „
Of 60 years and upwards	10	6	4	7	27	3·4 „ „
Total	30	24	27	30	111	14·1 „ „
Estimated Population {Death-rate	15·3	12·2	13·8	15·3	14·1	
Estimated Population {Birth-rate	27·1	20·9	28·6	27·6	25·9	
Infantile Death-rate per 1000 Births	150·9	121·9	71·4	111·1	112·7	

TABLE 5.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH WERE AS FOLLOWS :—	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Rate per 1000
I. ORDINARY DISEASES (97)— *(Equal to 12·3 per 1000 of population).*						
Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	4	1	10	17	2·15
„ „ Circulatory & Urinary System ...	2	3	2	3	10	1·27
„ „ Nervous System'...	4	6	2	4	16	2·03
„ „ Alimentary System	6	0	1	1	8	1·01
Diseases of Parturition (child birth)	1	0	1	0	2	·25
Phthisis Pulmonalis (consumption of lungs) ...	4	2	3	2	11	1·39
Cancer	2	2	2	0	6	·76
Diabetes Mellitus	0	0	0	1	1	·12
Premature Birth	0	1	1	2	4	·50
Old Age	6	1	0	1	8	1·01
Other Diseases	1	1	2	0	4	·50
Coroner's Certificate	0	2	1	2	5	·63
Uncertified	0	1	2	2	5	·63
II. ZYMOTIC or PREVENTABLE DISEASES (14)— *(Equal to 1·77 per 1000 population)*						
Measles	0	0	9	2	11	1·39
Whooping Cough	1	0	0	0	1	·12
Membraneous Croup	1	1	0	0	2	·25
Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Diarrhœa, Influenza, Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0·00
	30	24	27	30	111	14·1
Rate per 1000 population	15·3	12·2	13·8	15·3	14·1	

1·77

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I. Ordinary Diseases (97 deaths = 12·3 per 1000).

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Death-rate 2.15). The death-rate from these diseases is satisfactory as although it is ·23 above that of last year, it is still well below the rate for the previous years, of which I have record, excepting 1888 when it was a fraction less than this year (see Table 6). In 1893 there was a very excessive rate due to Influenza complications. Of the 17 cases last year, there were 10 due to Pneumonia and 5 to Bronchitis. From Table 5 it will be seen that more than half the cases (10) occured during the fourth quarter, there being only one case in the quarter preceding.

TABLE 6.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases ...	26	14	25	38	34	20	36	25	15	17
Death-rate	3·9	2·1	3·2	4·9	4·6	2·6	4·8	3·3	1·9	2·15
Death from Heart and Kidney Diseases	18	23	22	24	33	14	14	14	9	10
Death-rate	2·7	3·5	2·8	3·1	4·4	1·85	1·8	1·8	1·13	1·27

CIRCULATORY & URINARY DISEASES (1·27). This rate is satisfactory and excepting last year when the rate was a fraction lower, it is the lowest on record (Table 6).

NERVOUS DISEASES (2·03). This rate is also lower than for some years and very satisfactory.

DISEASES OF PARTURITION (·25). Two deaths occured during the year the result of child-birth. During the three preceding years, there were no deaths under this heading.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS (1·39). As will be seen from Table 7 the death-rate from consumption of the lungs has declined a little, and this year is only ·07 above the preceding nine year average. This is satisfactory, seeing that in the reports for the two preceding years, the death-rate from this disease showed a marked increase over what we had been accustomed to. The rate however is still too high for Yeadon, and it is to be hoped that future years will show a till further decline, as I am sure it will do when improvement is affected in the condition of the bye-roads, which at present tend to make many houses damp and unhealthy.

TABLE 7.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Number of Deaths from Phthisis ...	9	9	13	13	11	5	5	12	14	11
Death-rate per 1000 of population ...	1·3	1·3	1·65	1·6	1·4	·67	·66	1·58	1·79	1·39

Average Daath-rate, 1887 to 1895 = 1·32.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM (0·0). Has been less frequent than for some years.

CANCER (0·76). This rate is still rather high and above that of the country generally. It is however less than last year.

CORONER'S CERTIFICATES & UNCERTIFIED DEATHS number 10 cases (5 each) together equal to 1·26 per 1000 of population, or about 9 per cent of the total deaths—a large rate. The proposed appointment of Medical Examiners to all districts to enquire into the causes of all sudden or violent deaths, will probably reduce the number under the above headings and will certainly be a more satisfactory method than the present for statistical purposes as well as more economical to the State.

Summing up the results as regards the deaths from ordinary diseases, we find a marked decline in the death-rate from all of them as compared with former years. It is hardly to be expected that the rates in the future can be lower than 12·3 per 1000, for all the ordinary diseases that mankind is bound in the course of nature to be liable to aquire.

II. Zymotic or Preventable Diseases (14 Deaths—1·77 per 1000).

The death-rate from infectious diseases is satisfactory, viz., 1·77 from 14 deaths. The chief contributor to this rate was measles, which alone yielded a rate of 1·39 from 11 deaths. Apart from measles there were only 3 deaths (·38) viz., 2 from Membraneous Croup and 1 from Whooping Cough. There were no deaths from Scarlet or Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, or any of the other so called Zymotic diseases.

TABLE 8.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
No. of Deaths from Infectious Diseases ...	4	1	14	28	9	8	6	11	15	14
Death-rate per 1000 Population	·61	·15	1·8	3·6	1·2	1·06	·79	1·45	1·92	1·77

Average Death-rate, 1887 to 1895 = 1·39.

MEASLES (1·39). A few cases of this disease occured in July and increased in August, until in September it became epidemic, several hundred children being affected. The epidemic reached its height in the beginning of September and then gradually declined. Of the 11 cases ending fatally, 9 were complicated with Broncho-pneumonia (showing how dangerous lung complication is in Measles). The other 2 deaths were aggravated by the addition of inflammation of the Brain, there being therefore no deaths reported from Measles *without complication*. Such is usually the case in this disease. Of the 11 deaths, 9 or over 80 per cent were in children under 2 years old.

In the 4th quarter of 1890, there were 22 deaths from Measles, yielding a death-rate of 2·8. Fortunately the worst of last year's epidemic was past before the winter's cold was upon us, else probably the death-rate would have equalled or surpassed that of 1890.

In my report for the third quarter I drew attention to this disease, as follows :—

" The difficulties in the way of preventing the spread of Measles are very great, and chiefly for the following reasons : Firstly, Measles is very infectious in the pre-eruptive stage, i.e. when the child is " sickening " and before the rash appears, and when therefore—parents having no thought of the disease, take no measures to prevent healthy children from mixing with the one or more, already so dangerous to others. Secondly, the fact as I have so often pointed out, that the public in general look on Measles as so simple a disease that a child " may as well have it and be done with " and therefore take no means to prevent its spread, nay, I might almost say in some cases even encourage their children to acquire the disease with alas, in many cases fatal results.

Another very important fact to be observed is that at two years of age children are more susceptible to acquire measles than at any other, 75 per cent. of the deaths occuring at this age or under, so that every year after two that a child lives, it has less and less chance by nature of acquiring the disease. There is great encouragement therefore to use *every* means for the isolation of the first case or cases, and in keeping children in the affected house from mixing with others, or attending School in order to prevent further spread. The securing of the first cases is the most important, but at the same time the most difficult point.

In a special Report I lately received from Dr. Thorne, of the Local Government Board, he points out that " although the death-rate in England from most infectious diseases has decreased " year by year, that the rate from Measles has not, but in fact increased, and that it stands at a " higher figure than that from any other disease (except Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa) and " has caused from 1885 to 1894, no fewer than 129,496 deaths, an average of 12,950 a year."

As already mentioned the day Schools were kept closed on account of the Epidemic, for an extra three weeks after the annual summer holidays.

During the first six months of the year Measles was reported from 230 districts in the West Riding, and from 270 in the second six months, together making 507 districts affected with the disease during the year.

DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANEOUS CROUP (·25). I again classify these two diseases together. Two cases of true diphtheria and two of membraneous croup were reported during the year, the two latter proving fatal. One of these cases occured during January, in Carlton Grange, and the other in April, in Dawson's Fold. In neither instance was there any further spread of the disease, nor had the one case anything to do with the other, nor could either milk or water be blamed for either outbreak. One of the cases of True Diphtheria occurred in High Street, in June ; it was a mild case. The other, a very malignant case occurred in November, at Henshaw, in an apparently healthy and open neighbourhood. There was no suspicion attaching to either the milk or water supply, and probably the infection was contracted outside the township. Fortunately neither of the cases led to any others.

WHOOPING COUGH (·12). This accounted for one death in Well Hill, in January. I have not heard of any other case of the disease during the year. It is a disease which very often runs concurrently with measles or direct after it, so that we are fortunate in having escaped a visitation this autumn. It is another of the diseases which the public will not learn to fear notwithstanding the fact of its being one of the most fatal of infantile affections. In this case the greatest mortality occurs in the first year of life. As already mentioned there were no *deaths* from any of the other zymotic diseases, though I shall have to refer to a few *cases* which occurred during the year, and which were reported under the Notification Act (Table 9).

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER. I would especially draw attention to the reduction in the number of cases of this Fever. As will be seen in Table 9, no cases were reported during the first six months of the year, and only two in the second, viz. : one in July which occurred at the very top of the town, and one in September, at High Henshaw. Neither of the cases could have any connection with the 1895 outbreak, nor with each other. In both cases the water and milk were blameless.

SCARLET FEVER. For another year we have been singularly fortunate in having no outbreak of this dangerous Fever, and this notwithstanding the fact of its having been so prevalent in many of the surrounding districts, notably in the Borough of Leeds. During the year it occured in 471 Distriets in the West Riding, no fewer than 6690 cases being reported.

Searlet Fever is peeuliar inasmuch as it generally attaeks a distriet every 5 or 6 years, the most severe epidemics however reaching over a period of 20 years. It rarely recurs a seeond time in the same person. Seeing therefore that Yeadon has eseaped an epidemic of this fever for many years (13 to 15 to my knowledge), there are on that aceount very few ehildren who are not extra suseeptible to it so that if the disease onee gets a good start it would very rapidly over-run the whole township. Early notifieation and isolation must therefore be the means of prevention.

DIARRHŒA was less prevalent than usual during the year. No deaths were reported from it.

SMALLPOX. Twelve cases oceured in the West Riding during the first six months, and only 7 in the last six months. Fortunately this disease seems to be deelining all over the Country.

INFLUENZA again appeared in Spring, but with nothing like the frequency or severity of former years. It is to be hoped that it will leave us for good, though oeeasionally eases are cropping up, but all of a mild nature.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Notification) ACT. During the year they were 7 eases reported under this act, making the expense for notification less than half a farthing per *houschold*. This is the smallest number reported since the Act was adapted. Table 9 shows that there was one case per month for 7 months and that for 5 months of the year we were entirely free from any of the notifiable diseases.

In several of the ease-houses Sanitary defeets were diseovered whieh would otherwise have been missed, the adoption of this Act therefore leading to good results in the discovery of defeetive sanitation. When the proposed, or rather I should say the eompulsory Isolation Hospital becomes *un fait accompli*, the chief usefulness of the Aet will eome into force. I would again point out under this heading that it is the Prevention of Disease, rather than its eure that is a matter of eeonomy to the State. The Aet has been adopted in 141 out of 165 Districts, in the West Riding.

TABLE 9.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Enteric(typhoid) Fever							1		1				2
Diphtheria						1					1		2
Membraneous Croup	1 fatal			1 fatal									2
Erysipelas												1	1
Total	1			1		1	1		1		1	1	7

WATER SUPPLY. This has been satisfactory as regards both the quantity and the quality on analysis. Fortunately the severity of last winter was not such as to interfere with the supply as it did the winter previously, when some parts of the town were without water for as long as 7 weeks, on aeeount of frozen mains.

A suggestion that I made years ago, has been lately adopted by the Waterworks Company, to the effeet, that when for any reason they have to shut off the water supply in any district for any length of time, they give sufficient notice by bellman or otherwise to their customers and so minimise their ineovenienee or diseomfort. I hope this will be carried out as I feel sure it will be a benefit to all eoncerned.

DISTRICT WELLS. I again advise the elosing of all these, as many prejudieed persons still persist in using them to their own immediate risk, and later to the danger of the general publie, should such a disease as Enteric Fever be engendered in those using the waters.

DRAINAGE. Considerable improvement has been effected in the drainage of the town, many surfaee drains being opened and relaid on aeeount of being bloeked up, and forming "drains of deposit." The Surveyor reports that many of the drains have been laid in an improper manner (I should say in a negligent and utterly ignorant manner) without any regard as to proper fitting pipes, nay, even having pipes laid with their soekets the wrong way thereby eneouraging leakages, or drains laid at a great depth having right angled bends with absolutely no means of observation, the result being their complete blockage and neeessitating the opening up of the whole drain, a eourse whieh would have been avoided by placing proper man-holes or lamp-holes at every bend. Such "seamped" work as this shows a total absence of proper supervision and the employment of workmen, either utterly unprincipled or quite ineapable of sueh work. The remedy therefore would be if possible to refuse to allow any drains, private or public to be laid except under proper supervision and by men who have shown themselves capable to the Surveyor. The extra eost of such a plan as this would very soon repay itself. The Surveyor himself eannot afford time to aet as overlooker in every ease.

Of course much time must elapse ere all the drains in the district are overhauled, but I hope that this work will be gone on with until completed.

During the year there have been 55 sink pipes disconnected from the sewer or otherwise efficiently trapped, this number showing that offenders in this respect are being steadily discovered and dealt with.

Some improvement in the spouting of houses has been effected but there is room for alteration in some of those existing, as a heavy rain, especially if followed by frost proves.

The placing of conductors across the causeway to convey roof water to the channels, is an improvement on the old method of allowing the water to run anywhere across the path, this plan however still existing in some parts.

There are still a few complaints of water getting into cellars which I trust will be remedied.

SEWERAGE. The Sewers of the district are in satisfactory order, additional means of ventilating these have been added during the year by means of extra lamp holes, man-holes and special ventilating shafts. The more thoroughly a sewer is ventilated the less a nuisance and the safer it becomes.

With regard to the removal and disposal of the New Scarbro' and District Sewage, it is probable that an arrangement suitable to all concerned will before long be adopted.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The method of treatment by the addition of lime and subsequent settling in tanks is still used, but the process has been considerably improved by the introduction, by Mr. Lund, of a proper mixing machine whereby less lime is used, and the cost reduced by about 50 per cent. Alterations for the better have also been made in the weirs and settling tanks, and the result is a clearer effluent than has ever before been the case. With regard to the lime treatment of sewage I should like to quote a few facts lately shown by (I believe) Mr. Dibdin, Chemist to the London County Council, and recently reported on by the Medical Officer of Health for Stockport. Amongst other things he says, " The tendency is to use lime in excessive " quantities whereas it should be used in as small quantity as may be—Firstly, because excess of " Lime dissolves the suspended organic matter of Sewage, greatly adding to the work of filtration. " Secondly, because the quantity of sludge is reduced (an important point in Yeadon as elsewhere), " and Thirdly, because an alkaline effluent putrifies very offensively with river mud." He also " adds that, " If the whole of the chemically effective strength of the Lime is to be utilized, it must " be in solution and not in suspension, or in other words a few grains of Lime in solution (as " Lime water) will affect as much work as 3 or 4 times the quantity of Milk of Lime." For London sewage he advises only 3·7 grains of Lime and 1 grain of Proto-sulphate of Iron per gallon of Sewage, combined with subsequent filtration through coke-breeze.

LODGING HOUSES. These have been regularly inspected during the year and the Surveyor reports favourably. The new Bye-laws now coming into force will give fuller powers to deal with these.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES (13). Thirteen of these is far too large a number for a small place like Yeadon. Some are reported in good condition, others only moderate. The positions and surroundings of some of them are against their being perfectly satisfactory.

COWSHEDS (38). Here again the number is excessive. They are reported as, some in fair condition, some moderate and some in unsuitable positions.

UNSOUND FOOD. There has been no seizure of unsound food during the year, and no cases reported of any infectious disease amongst cattle, sheep or swine.

The laws regarding Fried Fish Shops are still in abeyance.

NUISANCES. During the year 104 nuisances were reported which, with 15 left over at the end of 1895, makes a total of 119. Of these, 105 have been abated leaving 14 in hand at the close of 1896. The nuisances comprised defects in drainage, privies, ashpits, fall-pipes, offensive accumulations, &c. (see Surveyor's Report).

Legal proceedings were taken in 3 cases.

Eighteen new closets have been constructed during the year, viz. : 9 privies, 3 water closets, and 6 slop water " tipler " closets. These latter have proved very satisfactory so far, and I would recommend the Building and Sanitary Committees to sanction the erection of no other kind in any new cottage property, or in the reconstruction of old, if the system is at all practicable. The old fashioned privy system, thoroughly wrong in principle should be forbidden as far as possible, as it is very certain that it will be in the future, by the higher Sanitary Authorities of the Country.

I would suggest that some means be taken to alter the untidy and tumbled-down condition of some of the yards and older " folds " of the town.

PRIVATE ROADS. I am glad to see the Council is acting in regard to the condition of these, some of which are veritable quagmires in wet weather, rendering all property abutting on them liable to have water-logged foundations,

INSPECTIONS. During the year I have made upwards of 85 inspections and special visits, and provided the Sanitary Committee with notices regarding them. The Sanitary Committee have done excellent work during the year, and given full support and consideration to all measures regarding the health of the district.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL. The provision of a Hospital has now been made compulsory by the action of the County Council. Meetings have been held at Otley and elsewhere for the purpose of arranging matters, but the four townships of Guiseley, Horsforth, Rawdon & Yeadon, have decided to erect a joint Hospital for the combined districts, apart from any of the other Wharfedale Districts proper.

It is to be hoped that all the townships will act in harmony in the matter, putting all petty jealousies aside, in the endeavour to provide and maintain a Hospital, which will give satisfaction to the several districts concerned and to the County Council, and at as little expense to the ratepayers as possible.

BYELAWS. These, which have now been completed and returned from the Local Government Board, must be put in action as soon as possible, when several matters can be dealt with which were not included in the old byelaws.

PROVISIONAL ACTS. The Council have done well in adopting the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act of 1890, and also of The Public Health Amendment Act of 1890 (part 3). They are simply Acts passed for the purpose of remedying deficiencies found existing in the Public Health Act of 1875.

The Surveyor's Report is appended, this being the first time on record that such a document has been forthcoming.

I am glad to be able to report so satisfactorily regarding the Health and Sanitation of the district.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. R. McLEAN,

M.D. Edin., M.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

Tweed House, Yeadon,
3rd. February, 1897.

TOWN HALL,

Yeadon, January 1897.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir:

The following statement shews the nature and amount of work done in the Sanitary Department during the year 1896.

Particulars of Work Done.	*No. of Cases.*
Drains opened and cleaned - -	3
Drains provided for surface water - -	5
Sink pipes disconnected from the sewer or otherwise efficiently trapped - - -	55
Water conductors and fall-pipes fixed - -	16
Street Gullies cleaned - - -	*when necessary.*
Privies and Ashpits repaired - -	8
Privies constructed or reconstructed - -	18
Accumulations of Offensive matter removed -	3

N.B.—The above particulars represent only those cases where Statutory Notices have been served, and do not include Nuisances prevented or abated on my verbal request.

The number of persons summoned for non-abatement of Nuisances after notice given is 3.

During the year six slop water (Tipler) Closets have been erected and so far have given every satisfaction, and are undoubtedly a great improvement on the privies in use in the district.

CLIFTON LUND.

Assoc. San. Inst.

(A) *TABLE OF* DEATHS *during the year* 1896, *in the YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, classified according to* DISEASES, AGES *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. *(Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)*	Mortality from all Causes, at Subjoined Ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																					
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
													FEVERS.																
(a)	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5 (d)	5 and under 15 (e)	15 and under 25 (f)	25 and under 65 (g)	65 and upwards. (h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Contd.	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.		Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
YEADON	111	23	24	3	4	30	27	Under 5				2								11	1			1	6			2	24	47
								5upwds.																10	10	5		2	37	64

The subjoined numbers have also been taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occuring outside the district among persons belonging thereto. **6.** Deaths occuring within the district among persons not belonging thereto. **2.**

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates. Area in Acres, **1723.** Population (1891), **7396.**

3rd February, 1897.

CHAS. J. R. McLEAN, *Medical Officer of Health.*

(B) *TABLE OF* POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year* 1896, *in the YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT: classified according to* DISEASES, AGES *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the Several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											FEVERS.													FEVERS.						
(a)	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1896. (c)	(d)	(e)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Contd.	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Contd.	Relapsing	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
YEADON	7396	7848	204	Under 5				2																					
				5 upwds			2			2					1														

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District **Yes.** Since when? **April, 1892.** Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated. **Not yet erected, one in contemplation.**

TABLE C. 1896.

YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health: CHAS. J. R. McLEAN, M.D., M.Ch., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector: CLIFTON LUND.

Water Supply—Quantity—Adequate. **Yes.** Quality, **Good.** Action on Lead, **None.** Any extensions or change during 1896? **None.**

Sewerage—System, Dual to a small extent. **Ventilation by** Lampholes, **Yes.** Manholes, **Yes.** Special Shafts, **Yes.** Special flushing arrangements, **0.** Extensions or improvements during 1896, **0.**

Sewage Disposal—Treatment adopted, **Precipitation (Lime).**

Scavenging—Are the privy middens, etc., cleansed by Sanitary Staff, by Contractors, or by Tenants? **Contractors.** Is the present system satisfactory? **Yes.**

Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations—Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, **Yes.** Adopted, **April, 1892.** Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, **Yes.** Adopted, **Sept., 1896.** Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, (Section 3), **Yes.** Adopted, **5th Oct., 1896.** Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, **Byelaws.**

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, etc.	Number Registered	Number Inspected	General Condition?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	3		Moderate	None
Canal Boats				
Slaughter Houses	13	13	do.	do.
Bakehouses				
Dairies				
Cowsheds	38	38	do.	do.
Milkshops				
Offensive Trades (Please specify nature) ...				

SUBJECT AND LOCALITY.	DATE.
Schemes before L. G. B., **Sewer, New Scarbro, joining Guiseley.**	
L. G. B. Inquiries ,, ,, ,,	**July 9th, 1896.**
L. G. B. Inspections ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,

Special Reports—Number made by M.O.H. during 1896, **One re measles epidemic.** Have copies been forwarded to the County Council (as required by the Order of the L. G. B.)? **Yes.**

Births—(*a*) Number of each sex:—Males, **101.** Females. **103.** (*b*) Number Illegitimate, included in the above, **18,** (9 Male and 9 Females). (*c*) Any information as to Still-Births, **No.**

Deaths—(*a*) Number of each sex:—Males, **60.** Females, **51.** (*b*) Number Uncertified, included in the above, **5.**

Death Returns—What correction (if any) is made for non-residents dying within the District? **2 persons.** Are any Returns obtained of deaths of residents occurring in public institutions (Workhouses, Hospitals, &c.), outside the District? **Yes, 6.**

Isolation Hospital—Any action during 1896? **A joint Hospital in contemplation**

Sanitary Work—Number of Houses built during 1896, **2.** House to House Inspection during 1896, **Yes in certain districts.** Total Number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1895, **15.** At close of 1896, **14.** Reported during 1896, **104.** Abated during 1896. **105.** Total Number of Summonses, or other Legal Proceedings, **3.** House Drainage:—Number of Sinks disconnected during 1896, **30.** Number of Sinks trapped during 1896, **55.**

Closets—Number constructed during 1896, **18.** Kinds, **6 Slop Water Closets, 3 Water Closets, 9 Privies.**

What action has been taken in regard to the following matter?

Houses unfit for habitation, **0.** Overcrowding, **0.** Seizure of Unsound Food, **0.** Prosecutions, **0.** Samples under the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, **0.** Prosecutions, **0.** River Pollution, **0.** Smoke Abatement, **0.** Workshops, **0.** Schools, **0.** Burial Grounds, **0.**

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT & SUGGESTIONS OF M. O. H.

Please append Copy of Report of Inspector of Nuisances if possible

West Riding Sanitary Forms, No. 9,
Supplementary Table for Annual Reports.
21-12-96.

TABLE C. 1896.

YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health: CHAS. J. R. McLEAN, M.D., M.Ch., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR: CLIFTON LUND.

Water Supply—Quantity—Adequate. **Yes.** Quality, **Good.** Action on Lead, **None.** Any extensions or change during 1896? **None.**

Sewerage—System, Dual to a small extent. **Ventilation by** Lampholes, **Yes.** Manholes, **Yes.** Special Shafts, **Yes.** Special flushing arrangements, **0.** Extensions or improvements during 1896, **0.**

Sewage Disposal—Treatment adopted, **Precipitation (Lime).**

Scavenging—Are the privy middens, etc., cleansed by Sanitary Staff, by Contractors, or by Tenants? **Contractors.** Is the present system satisfactory? **Yes.**

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Bakehouses				
Dairies				
Cowsheds	38	38	do.	do.
Milkshops				
Offensive Trades (Please specify nature) ...				

SUBJECT AND LOCALITY.	DATE.
Schemes before L. G. B., **Sewer, New Scarbro, joining Guiseley.**	
L. G. B. Inquiries ,, ,, ,,	**July 9th, 1896.**
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Houses unfit for habitation, **0.** Overcrowding, **0.** Seizure of Unsound Food, **0.** Prosecutions, **0.** Samples under the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, **0.** Prosecutions, **0.** River Pollution, **0.** Smoke Abatement, **0.** Workshops, **0.** Schools, **0.** Burial Grounds, **0.**

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT & SUGGESTIONS OF M. O. H.

Please append Copy of Report of Inspector of Nuisances if possible

West Riding Sanitary Forms, No. 9,
Supplementary Table for Annual Reports.
21-12-96.

TO THE TOWN COUNCIL

OF THE

BOROUGH OF YEOVIL.

GENTLEMEN,

The period has again arrived for me to present my usual annual report upon the health and sanitary condition of your Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

Area, 700 acres. Population, 9,648 census 1891, probably now over 10,000. Inhabited houses census 1891, 1,907, also much increased during the last year. Geology, upper and middle lias, Yeovil Sands. Occupation, chiefly Glove Making, also Foundries, Breweries, and Tallow Melting.

GENERAL VITAL STATISTICS.

The calculation of the Death and Birth Rates has been made upon the census of 1891.

During the year 256 Births were registered within the Borough, as compared with 282 in 1895. The birth rate for 1896 is 26·32 per 1,000, as compared with 29·23 per 1,000 1895. Sixteen births were illegitimate, as compared with 14 in 1895.

During the year 178 deaths occurred, as compared with 172 in 1895, an increase of six. This gives a death rate of 18·4 per 1,000 population. Including 20 at the ages of 75 to 88, and 6 at 85 and upwards.

It may be noticed that the births have decreased and the death rate increased.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES, INCLUDING PHTHISIS.

Have reached a rather high per centage, viz., 3·7 per 1,000 population, probably due somewhat to the sequelœ of measles. Phthisis has caused 8 deaths, as compared with 7 in 1895.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The almost total absence of deaths from this cause, excepting measles, is remarkable and a circumstance to congratulate the town on, as it indicates considerable attention to the detail of Sanitary precautions, &c.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

Also is low, being at the rate of per 1,000 population 1·39. Some persons are inclined to accept this fact as an index of the morality of a town, but I should hesitate to adopt this view.

SMALL-POX

Was again imported into Yeovil in the Spring by tramps, the landlord of the house in which they slept was infected; also an infant of a woman residing under the same roof, although every precaution had been immediately taken to prevent infection by closing the Premises and thoroughly disinfecting and repainting the same. Both these cases were immediately removed to the Isolation Hospital, together with a slight case, which occurred in another locality of the town. All the cases made good recoveries having only remained in the Hospital six weeks and under. The patients and their friends expressed gratitude at the treatment received therein.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These are periodically inspected and notices served if necessary.

BAKE-HOUSES.

These have also been inspected as usual. There are several premises used as such which are not suitable and should be closed when an opportunity occurs.

DAIRIES AND MILK-SHOPS.

These are about to be registered under the Act.

TALLOW FACTORY.

The owner has spared no expense in improvements, with the object of diminishing, as far as possible, any nuisance which may arise from melting, &c., and to a very great extent has succeeded in his endeavours.

BOARD SCHOOLS.

Lavatory arrangements are inspected and reported on and when necessary the Boards attention directed to any fault.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Has again been utilized for cases of small-pox with complete success, it being instrumental in stamping out this disease. Like accommodation is also advisable and necessary for scarlet and other cases of fever as before stated.

DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

A portable one would be of great service, and as the Guardians are contemplating the purchase of one I would suggest the possibility of an arrangement been entered into with them for its use when necessary. The advantage of such an arrangement is obvious.

BYE-LAWS,

As approved by the Local Government Board in 1885, with additions and amendments in 1887 and 1891, are in operation.

E. C. GARLAND,

M.O.H. Yeovil Urban District.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' WORK.

1896.	NUISANCES INVESTIGATED.	NOTICES SERVED TO ABATE NUISANCES.	PREMISES INSPECTED.	PARCELS OF INFECTED BEDDING, ETC., DISINFECTED.
January	22	7	—	—
February	16	5	60	—
March	11	5	—	2
April	8	3	70	—
May	9	5	105	—
June	7	—	104	—
July	9	4	350	—
August / September	18	6	540	—
October	7	2	120	—
November	8	1	75	1
December	3	—	100	1
	118	38	1,524	4

SUMMARY, 1896.

BIRTHS—Males..... 119
Females..... 137
—— 256 { including Illegitimate } Males 7
Females 9
— 16

Percentage of Births to total Population in..... 1896 ..... 2·63
Annual rate of Births per 1,000 Population ..... 1896 ..... 26·32
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1895 ..... 29·23
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1894 ..... 23·63
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths 1896 78
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1895 110
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1894 69
Births as compared with 1895 are less by 26

DEATHS—Males..... 88
Females..... 90
— 178

Percentage of Deaths to total Population..... 1896 ..... 1·84
Annual rate of Mortality per 1,000 Population ..... 1896 ..... 18·4
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1895 ..... 17·83
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1894 ..... 16·48
Deaths as compared with last year show an increase of 6
Deaths in Union Workhouse 1896 13
,, ,, ,, ... 1895 16
Deaths in Yeovil and District Hospital 1896 9
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1895 7

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.—
In children under 1 year 1896 34
,, ,, ,, ... 1895 30
Over 1 year and under 5 years 1896 25
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1895 15
Death rate per 1,000 Deaths ..... 1896 ..... 331·8
,, ,, ,, ... 1895 ..... 116·28
Death rate per 1,000 Births ..... 1896 ..... 236·2
,, ,, ,, ... 1895 ..... 106·36
Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 Births ..... 132·8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Deaths..... 191·1

ZYMOTIC DISEASES—Total Deaths { Measles 17 / Pyæmia 1 } — 18
14 Deaths under 5 years of age; 4 of 5 years and over
Percentage to total Population ..... ·117
Annual rate per 1,000 Population ..... 1·17
7 Inquests have held in 1896 as compared with 9 in 1895.
DEATH RATE FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES, INCLUDING PHTHISIS—
Deaths from Phthisis 8
,, ,, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy 28
Total 36
Death rate per 1,000 Population..... 3·49
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS—Birth rate per 1,000 Population ..... 1·39

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.	INFANT MORTALITY.		DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	
		PER 1,000 DEATHS.	PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	PER POPULATION.	PER 1,000 DEATHS.
26·32	18·4	331·8	236·2	1·17	101·1

Borough of Yeovil

1st FEBRUARY, 1897.

Annual Report

OF

DR. GARLAND

Medical Officer of Health.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
EXPORT